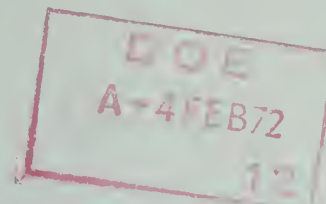


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BOROUGH OF CARDIGAN

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1970

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

W. J. St. E.-G. Rhys, M.A., M.B., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

R. D. Morris, M.Inst.B.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. P. Long, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(i)

BOROUGH OF CARDIGAN

MAYORS

1969/70

1970/71

Councillor T. T. Lloyd

Councillor Rev. D. Terry Thomas

Committees dealing with Public Health Matters

(a) Public Health Committee 16 members

Chairman

1969/70

1970/71

Alderman R. L. Peregrine

Alderman R. L. Peregrine

(b) Housing Committee 16 members

Chairman

1969/70

1970/71

Councillor K. J. C. Radley

Councillor I. J. C. Radley

(c) Plans Committee 16 members

Chairman

1969/70

1970/71

Councillor W. A. Jenkins

Alderman W. A. Jenkins

Town Clerk: Mr. Hywel Ll. Pugh,
Council Offices,
Morgan Street,
CARDIGAN.

Telephone: Cardigan 2641

(ii)

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of
Cardigan Borough Council

PREFACE

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Public Health Department for the year 1970.

The number of live births registered during the year was fifty-seven, representing an increase of three over the figure for the previous year. There were two registered stillbirths and one child died after the end of the first four weeks of life and before the first birthday. No woman died as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The number of registered deaths was sixty, an increase of three over the figure for 1969. Twenty-one people died of heart disease, fifteen of cancer and three of 'stroke'.

Six cases of measles were notified during the year. No new case of tuberculosis was notified and no person died of the disease. In order to trace all contacts of a notified case of tuberculosis, the Department works in conjunction with the local chest physician.

In my Annual Report last year, I referred to the risks of tobacco smoking. This year we are aware of the increasing practice among young people of another sort of smoking - the smoking of cannabis. This is part of a very disturbing development - the increase in Drug Abuse in general. Illicit drug taking on a large scale is a relatively new phenomenon in this country, and until the last decade it was confined to the London area; the drug-takers could then be numbered in scores, and most of them were unfortunate patients who had suffered from diseases which had necessitated the prescription of these drugs.

(iii)

Then the situation changed. People began to take other kinds of drugs - some of these drugs had only recently been synthesized - and a new class of young person was introduced to the pernicious habit. The number of young addicts to the hard drugs (heroin, morphia and cocaine) escalated at an alarming rate, and new legislation was introduced to control the drugs and to deal with the offenders. Special treatment centres were established in 1968 to treat registered addicts, and the prescribing of these hard drugs was restricted to certain doctors only.

It has become apparent, however, that as soon as one drug is controlled, another takes its place. The taking of Amphetamines ("pep pills") by mouth was followed by the injection of Amphetamines into the vein; the taking of barbiturates by mouth is even now being followed by their injection, and the results are horrifying and the damage permanent. Cannabis smoking is becoming a not uncommon habit, and Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) is now widely available. Indeed LSD is easily administered to anybody without his knowledge, because it is colourless, odourless and tasteless and it is potent in minute dosage - one ounce will yield 300,000 adult doses. Apart from the possible immediate disastrous effects, the taking of only one dose of LSD may cause recurring mental illness, requiring admission to a mental hospital.

We must be on our guard at this time of accelerating social change to protect our adolescent population against these hazards. We must be aware of the risks of drug-taking, and of the fact that there is a hierarchy of danger, which is by no means static, due to new uses of known drugs, and the appearance of new drugs upon the illicit market. These new drugs may have to be controlled from time to time, for as the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization states "It must be emphasized that risk to public health is the prime determining factor in deciding for or against control of a particular type of

drug".

Society must not tolerate those who introduce adolescents into this so called "drug scene" and the penalties for "drug pushers" and "drug pedlars" must be severe. Drug taking is largely a communal habit, and the scene of most of the despicable drug trade is the coffee bar, public house, dance hall, discotheque and club. One club manager was alleged to have told the police "a beat club without drugs is like a pub without beer - it just does not happen".

Let us be intelligently aware of this problem which exists here and now, so that we can attempt to prevent its escalation in our own district.

A detailed account of the work of the Public Health Department, including a section prepared by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.



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At Faer, Henaduriaid ac Aelodau
Cyngor Bwrdeisdref Aberteifi

RHAGAIR

Pleser inni yw cyflwyno Adroddiad Blynnyddol yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus am y flwyddyn 1970.

Cofrestrwyd pump-deg-saith o fabanod a amwyd yn fyw yn ystod y flwyddyn; tri yn fwy na'r nifer am y flwyddyn flaenorol. Cofrestrwyd dau farw-amedig a bu farw un baban rhwng diwedd y bedwaredd wyntos o fywyd a chyn cyrraedd y penblwydd cyntaf. Ni bu farw un fenyw an ei bod yn feichiog, ac ni chafwyd un narwolaeth ar enedigaeth na thrwy erthyliad.

Cofrestrwyd chwe-deg o farwolaethau; tri yn fwy na'r nifer am 1969. Cyfrif clefyd y galon an un-ar-hugain o'r narwolaethau hyn, y strôc an dri a'r cancr am bynthege.

Fe nodwyd chwech o ddigwyddiadau o'r frech goch yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ni chafwyd un achos newydd o'r ddarfodedigaeth ac ni bu farw un person o'r clefyd hwn. Er mayn dod o hyd i bob person a fu newn cyffyrddiad a'r achos gwybyddus o'r ddarfodedigaeth y mae'r Adran yn cydweithredu a'r arbenigwr lleol yn y maes hwn.

Yn fy Adroddiad Blynnyddol y llynedd, cyfeiriais at beryglon ysmygu tybaco. Eleni 'rydyn yn ymwybodol o'r arfer cynnyddol ynhlith pobl ifanc o ysmygu o fath arall - ysmygu cannahis. Y mae hyn yn rhan o ddatblygiad sy'n peri pryder - y cynnydd cyffredinol newn canddefnyddio cyffuriau. Ffenomen gynharol newydd yn y wlad hon yw cynryd cyffuriau yn anghyfreithlon ar raddfa eang, tan y deng mlynedd diwethaf fe'i cyfyngid i gylch Llundain; gellid cyfrif y rhai oedd yn cynryd y cyffuriau hyn newn ugeiniau a'r rwyafrif ohonynt yn bohl anffodus a fu'n dioddef oddi wrth glefydau oedd yn galw am y cyffuriau hyn.

Yna daeth newid yn y sefyllfa. Dechreuwyd cynryd nathau eraill o gyffuriau - rhai ohonynt newydd eu cynhyrchu - fe gafodd dosbarth newydd o bobl ifanc ei gyflwyno i'r arfer peryglus. Bu cynnydd aruthrol yn nifer yr ifanc sy'n gaeth i'r cyffuriau caled (heroin, morphia a cocaine) a chaed deddfwriaeth newydd i reoli'r cyffuriau ac i ddelio a'r troseddwr. Yn 1968 sefydlwyd canolfannau arbennig i roi triniaeth i'r addicts cofrestredig a dim ond rhai doctoriaid sydd a'r hawl i rhagnodi'r cyffuriau caled hyn i addicts.

Daeth yn arllwg, pan geir trefn ar un cyffur daw un arall i gynryd ei le. Dilynnwyd yr arfer o gynryd amphetamines ("pep pills") drwy'r ceg gan yr arfer o chwystrellu amphetamines i'r wythien a mae'r un peth yn digwydd yn awr gyda'r barbiturates.

Y mae'r canlyniadau'n erchyll a'r niwed yn barhaol. Nid angylfredin yw'r arfer o ysmegu cannabis ac y mae Lysergic Acid diethylamide (LSD) o fewn cyrraedd dros gylch eang. Gellir cynryd LSD yn ddjarwybod an ei fod yn ddi-liw, yn ddi-arogl ac heb flas. Y mae dŵs fechan iawn yn effeithiol dros ben - un owns yn ddigon i roi dŵs i 300,000 o oedolion. Ar wahan i'r effeithiau difrifol a all ddigwydd ar unwaith, gall un dŵs o LSD achosi afiechyd neddwl sy'n ad-ddigwydd ac yn galw an driniaeth newn yshyty'r neddwl.

Rhaid i ni gynryd gofal ar adeg o newid cyrdeithasol cynnyddol i arddiffyn ein poblogaeth adolescent yn erbyn y peryglon hyn. Y mae'n rhaid i ni sylweddoli fod y "drug Scene" yn newid yn gyflyn o fis i fis, an fod defnydd newydd yn call ei wneud o gyffuriau cyfarwydd a chyffuriau newydd yn ynddangos ar y farchnad anghyfreithlon ohyd. Dywed y Pwyllgor Arbenigol ar Gyffuriau sy'n gweithredu dan nawdd Cyfundrefn Iechyd y Byd "Rhaid pwysleisio mai'r perygl i iechyd y cyhoedd yw'r ffactor anlycaf wrth benderfynnu o blaid neu yn erbyn rheoli nath

arbennig o gyffur".

Rhaid i gyndeithas droi yn erbyn y rhai sy'n hudo pobl ifanc i afael y dentasiwn, a rhaid i gosp y "pedlars" newn cyffuriau fod yn un drom. Arfer gyndeithasol yw cynryd cyffuriau. Gan anlaf, newn bar coffi, ty tafarn, neuadd ddawnsio, discotec a chlwb y ceir y fasnach lygredig. Dywedir i un rheolwr clwb ddatgan i'r heddlu "y mae "beat club" heb gyffuriau fel tafarn heb gwrw".

Eyddwn yn effro i'r broblem sy'n bodoli yma yn awr fel y gallwn geisio arbed ei dathlygiad yn ein cyrdogaeth ni.

Ceir hanes manwl am waith yr Adran Iechyd Cyhoeddus, yn cynnwys adran a heratowyd gan yr Archwiliwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus, yn y tudalennau sy'n dilyn.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
1. <u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>			
Total	63	54	57
Leg: ..	60	45	53
Illeg: ..	3	9	4
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	16.4	14.1	15.0
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	18.4	15.8	16.8
Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales ..	16.9	16.3	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.8	17	7
2. <u>STILLBIRTHS</u>			
Total	1	0	2
Leg: ..	1	0	2
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	15.6	0	34
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths England and Wales	14.0	0	13
3. <u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u>			
	64	54	59
4. <u>PERI-NATAL DEATHS</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)			
Total	2	0	2
Leg: ..	2	0	2
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	31.3	0	34
5. <u>EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS</u> (deaths under one week)			
Total	1	0	0
Leg: ..	1	0	0
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births	15.9	0	0
6. <u>NEO-NATAL DEATHS</u> (deaths under four weeks)			
Total	1	0	0
Leg: ..	1	0	0
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births	15.9	0	0

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
7. <u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (total deaths under one year)			
Total	2	0	1
Leg: ..	2	0	1
Illeg: ..	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births	31.7	0	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	33.3	0	19
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	0	0

8. <u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u> (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	0	0	0

DEATHS

Total	79	57	60
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	20.6	14.9	15.8
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	17.1	12.4	13.4
Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales ..	11.9	11.9	11.7

Area comparability factor for births	1.12	1.12	1.12
Area comparability factor for deaths	0.83	0.83	0.85

POPULATION STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,928
Population (census 1961)	3,789
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population for 1970)	3,790

CAUSES OF DEATH

(Headings with no deaths allocated are omitted)

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	12	8	20
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	1	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	1	2	3
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	-	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	3	5	8
All Other Accidents	2	1	3
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	29	31	60
	<hr/>		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year:-

Acute Encephalitis	Nil
Acute Meningitis	Nil
Acute Poliomyelitis	Nil
Diphtheria	Nil
Dysentery	Nil
Food Poisoning	Nil
Infective Jaundice	Nil
Leptospirosis	Nil
Malaria	Nil
Measles	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil
Scarlet Fever	Nil
Tetanus	Nil
Typhoid Fever	Nil
Whooping Cough	Nil

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year:-

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

No action was required to be taken under this section during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PREVENTIVE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years, and are under the control of the County Council.

W. J. St. E.-G. RHYS
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1970

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER

The Cardiganshire Water Board indicated that the water supply to the Borough had been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Chlorination is carried out in order to safeguard the supply against any form of contamination.

During the year, thirty-three properties were connected to the Board's mains.

No information is available on the Fluoride content of the mains supplies.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is no public swimming bath in the Borough.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Routine maintenance work was carried out during the year to all existing sewers. The work consisted mainly of maintenance to flap valves to the main sewer cutfalls. Considerable time was also spent on the maintenance of a number of storm water culverts.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal within the Borough are considered adequate - the built-up parts being served by a water carriage system whilst outlying dwellings are served by septic tank.

A section of 9 inch sewer in Llynfelin was relaid when the sewer collapsed due to abnormal ground conditions. A number of house drains were also relaid on the Maesglas estate - these also had collapsed due to abnormal ground conditions.

The 9 inch sewer in Market Lane was reconstructed, this becoming necessary due to demolition of a number of properties.

Cleaning of the 15 inch sewer from the Fire Station to the outfall at Spillers Quay was carried out by means of high pressure water jetting followed by power boring and winching. The results were satisfactory and extensive silt deposits were removed from the sewer.

As part of a programme of investigations into the conditions of sewers in the Borough, a closed circuit television survey was carried out. The

work was carried out overnight and consisted of drawing a small closed circuit television camera, together with suitable lighting, through each length of sewer thought to be in poor repair. The result of this survey would enable a permanent record to be made, indicating also the location of manholes, house connections, the amount of infiltration, and the various defects present.

A separate and detailed infiltration survey was also carried out and the results generally indicated that the infiltration flows were insufficient to warrant any large scale remedial work.

3. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year considerable improvements, internally and externally were carried out to the Victoria Gardens public conveniences.

Revised plans were prepared of a new toilet block in Greenfield Square and application made to the Welsh Office for loan sanction.

On completion of the new toilets, the Council proposes to demolish the toilets situated in the Market Yard.

The town is served by the following public conveniences:-

Market Yard
Chancery Lane
Feidrfair
Bath-house car park
Victoria Gardens
Bridgend

4. POLLUTION OF RIVERS

Despite informal notices and the erection of warning signs the practice of depositing refuse along various watercourses persists. The depositing of refuse was evident along the river bank at Gloster Row, sections of the Mwdan and Cwdegwel, St. Dogniels.

5. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

A number of dwellings were provided with bathrooms and facilities for the disposal of waste water - the work in most instances being grant aided under the Housing Act 1969.

During the year, a number of improvements were carried out to sanitary accommodation in catering establishments and also in licenced premises. The work was required in order to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING

Street Sweeping

The highways are cleansed daily by means of a mechanical road sweeper. The Council Housing Estate roads are cleansed once weekly by the machine. This has led to a considerable improvement in the appearance of the highways and estate roads. A contribution to the cost is made by the County Council in respect of the trunk and classified roads.

Trade Refuse

A charge of £3 per annum for the collection of trade refuse from trade premises within the Borough was introduced by the Council in 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Section 73 of the Public Health Act 1936.

These charges were revised during the year due to the continually rising collection costs and in particular due to the high volume of waste from the Supermarket type of trader. The present charge is £5 for ordinary trade collection and £25 per annum for premises producing exceptional quantities.

It is estimated that 1,194 tons of trade refuse was collected from business premises during the year. Trade refuse is disposed of by incineration at Tygwyn, Ferwig.

Refuse Disposal

The service is covered by direct labour over the whole of the Borough and mechanical transport is used. Collection is made twice weekly in all the built-up areas and once weekly in the outlying areas. This arrangement is satisfactory and the work well organised. The Council operate a 'fore and aft' tipping vehicle of 25 cubic yards capacity - which replaced the side loading vehicle of 12 cubic yards capacity.

Disposal is at the Sarnau site by agreement with the Teifiside Rural District Council - subject to the payment of proportionate costs of operating the tip site.

The Council introduced a pilot scheme for the collection of refuse utilizing paper sacks. The scheme was introduced in one part of the town and this meant the re-introduction of a once weekly collection, which is the policy used when operating a paper sack system of collection. The scheme was proposed for a trial period of six months in order that reliable cost could be ascertained for eventual comparison between the paper sack system and the scheme at present in use.

7. HOUSING

Felin Ban site

The Council approved a housing scheme on the Felin Ban site of approximately 3.5 acres. The scheme provided for eleven three bed houses, sixteen



two bed houses, twenty-one two bed bungalows, with forty-eight garages, and tenders were invited by early January 1971.

The total number of Council properties at the end of the year was:

Council dwellings	389
Council garages	129
	<hr/>
	518
	<hr/>

PLANS APPROVED

The following building plans were approved under the Building Regulations 1965:-

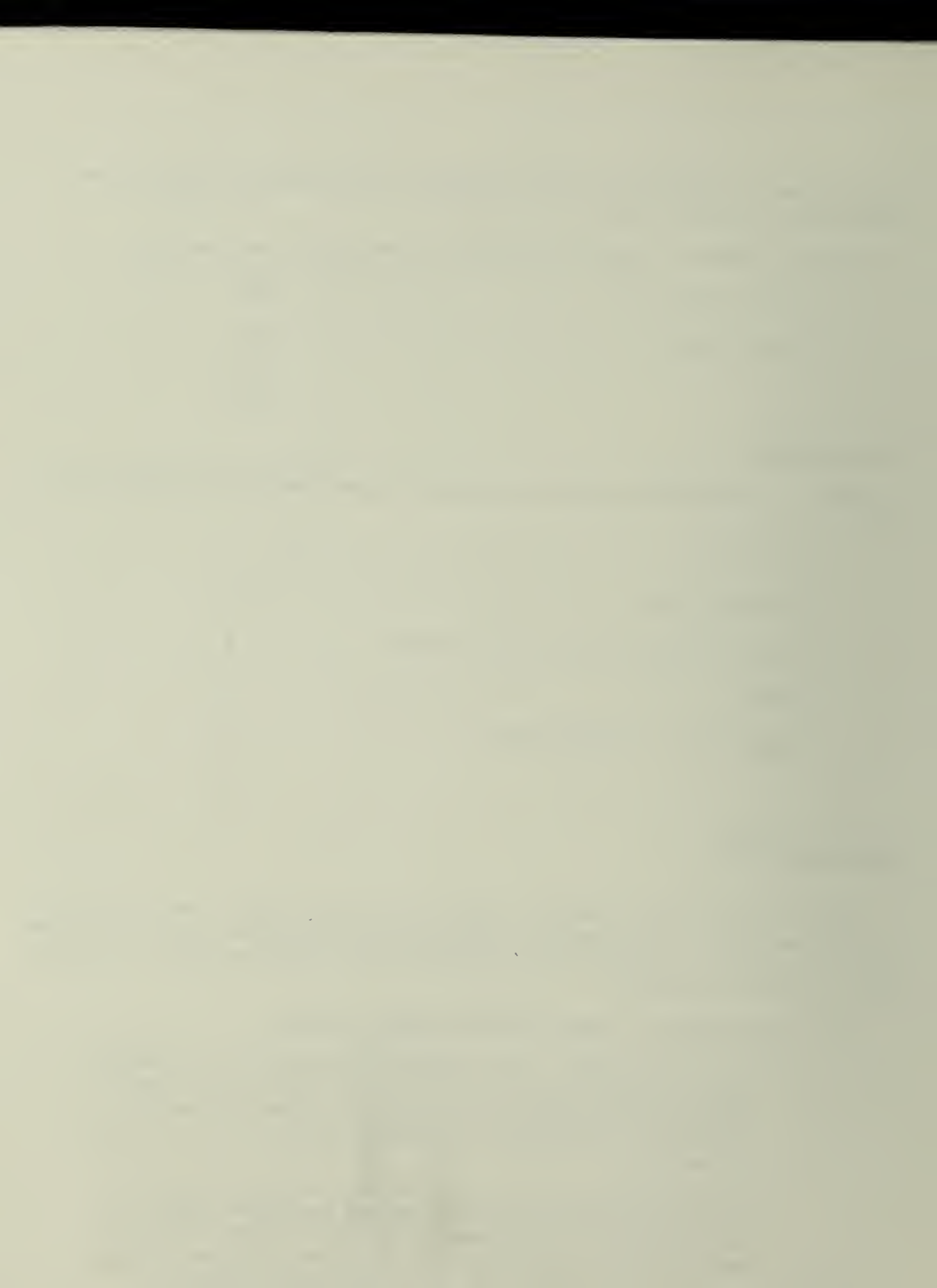
New Houses	2
New Bungalows	21
Alterations and Improvements to Houses	8
Garages	4
Miscellaneous including shops	10
	<hr/>
	45
	<hr/>

8. HOUSING ACT 1969

The Housing Act 1969 came into effect on 25 August 1969. The Act set out a fresh and self contained code for the grant aided improvement and conversion of houses and also provided local authorities with additional powers to bring about the repair of houses.

The Act provides for three different types of grant:-

- (a) Improvement grant, of up to £1,000 (£1,200 for conversions) payable at the discretion of the local authority - normally for works of a high all-round level for the improvement, conversion, and repair of properties with a good life ahead of them.
- (b) Standard grant, of up to £200 in most cases, obtainable by owners as of right except in general improvement areas for the installation of standard amenities in cases where the dwelling has an estimated life of at least fifteen years; and otherwise at the authority's discretion subject to Ministerial directions.



- (c) Special grant, available at the local authority's discretion, for the installation of standard amenities in houses in multiple occupation.

Applications for grants approved during 1970 were as follows:-

1. Improvement Grants

Grants in respect of five dwellings amounting to £3,765

2. Standard Grants

Grants in respect of nine dwellings amounting to £2,197

9. DISINFECTION

Disinfection of dwellings following infectious disease was carried out in three dwellings.

10. DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation was carried out in six premises during the year for the eradication of cockroaches and ants.

11. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

The Council is responsible for the licensing and supervision of petroleum storage installations. Under the above Act, no person may store petroleum spirit in excess of the quantity prescribed unless a licence has been granted by the Borough Council.

In 1970 fourteen such licences were issued in respect of which fees amounting to £52. 0s. 0d. were collected.

12. SCHOOLS

The sanitary accommodation and water supply for the schools are satisfactory.

13. MORTUARY FACILITIES

The Council provide a single storey one roomed mortuary at the Cemetery.

14. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

No statutory action was necessary under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. On occasions, works being carried out for, or on behalf of public utilities were observed to be creating noise nuisance due to baffles or hoods not being used.

15. AIR POLLUTION (Clean Air Act 1956)

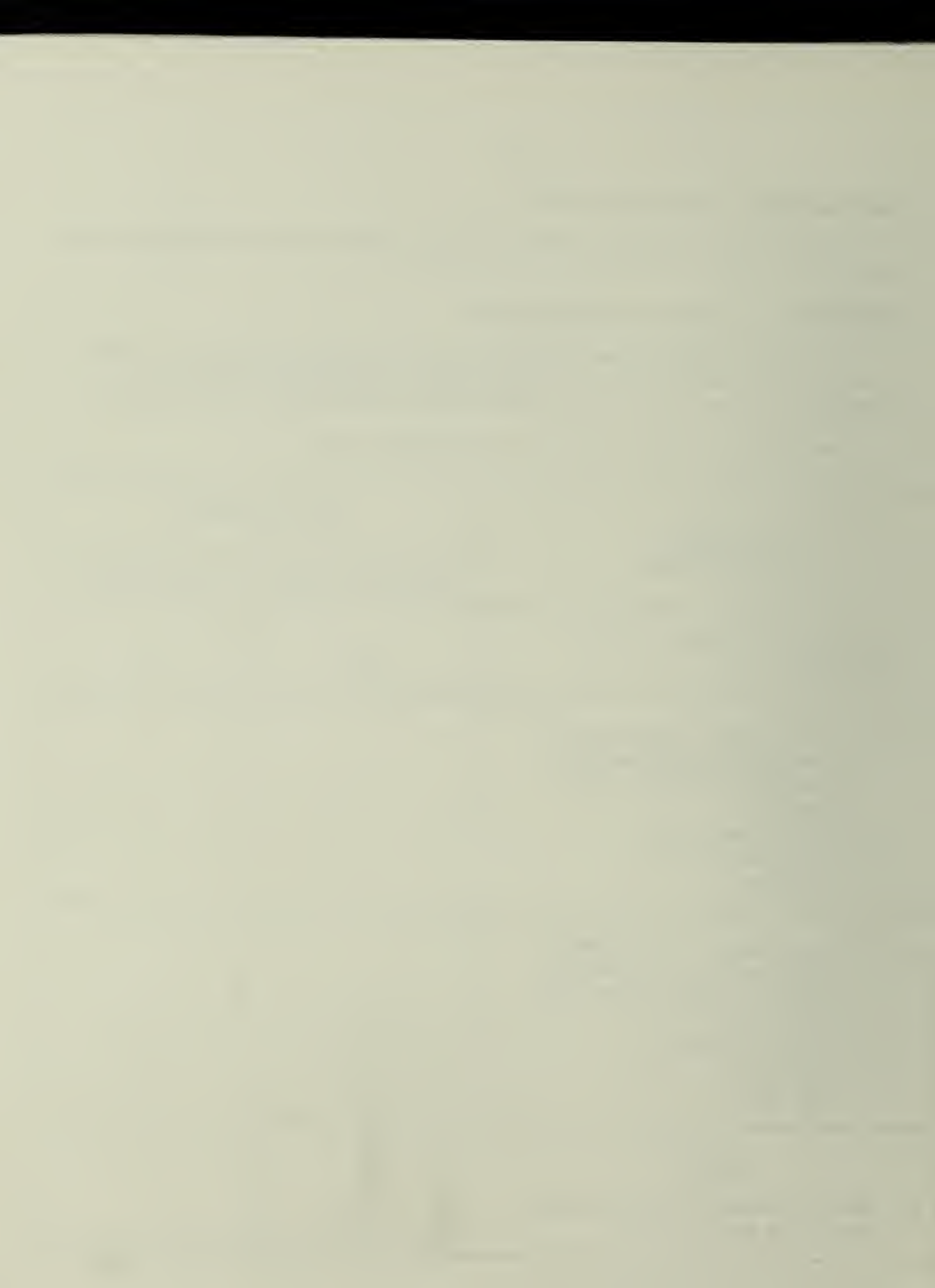
No action was necessary during the year under legislation dealing with the above.

16. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The Council have in their employ a part-time Rodent Operator. Sewer treatment involving baiting of approximately seventy-nine manholes is carried out twice a year, the sewers remain almost free of infestation.

The following table shows the work carried out:-

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in the district	1,326	79
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	18	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	2	-
(ii) Mice	7	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	14	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	1	-
(ii) Mice	6	-
<u>SEWERS</u>		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	NO	



17. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The above Act came into operation on 1 August 1964. The main provisions of the Act affect the working conditions of countless people and are concerned with overcrowding, cleanliness, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary facilities, safety and noise in offices and shops. Approximately one hundred and eighty premises in the Borough come within the scope of the Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises regis- tered during the year (2)	Number of registered pre- mises at end of the year (3)	Number of registered pre- mises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	-	29	20
Retail Shops	1	51	40
Wholesale shops Warehouses	-	2	2
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	-	5	6
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2
TOTAL	1	89	70

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to
registered premises under the Act = 247



(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

SECTION	CONTRAVENTION IN RESPECT OF	FOUND
4	Cleanliness	6
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	4
7	Ventilation	3
8	Lighting	10
9	Sanitary conveniences	-
10	Washing facilities	2
11	Supply of drinking water	15
12	Clothing accommodation	20
13	Sitting facilities	6
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	6
15	Eating facilities	15
16	Floors, passage and stairs	-
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	2
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First Aid	-
	Other matters	-



(C) EXEMPTIONS

1. Number of applications for exemption received Nil
2. Number of applications granted Nil

(D) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total Number Investi- gated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Pros- ecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No action
Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Retail shops	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wholesale shops Warehouses	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

18. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Act 1955 - Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

- Routine visits were carried out during the year to catering premises, bakehouses, and food premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Preliminary notices issued during the year under the Regulations were as follows:-



Protection of food from contamination	16
Personal cleanliness (including smoking offences)	4
Carrying and wrapping of open food	13
Sanitary accommodation	9
Provide wash-hand basins	3
Provide facilities for washing food equipment ...	8
Cleanse and repair food rooms	12
Provide first aid materials	16
	<hr/>
	81
	<hr/>

The following details are extracted from the Register of Food Premises:-

Bakehouses	5
Butchers	8
Fishmongers	2
Cafes	6
Factory Canteens	1
Fried Fish Shops	3
Grocers	22
Greengrocers	9
Hotels	8
Ice Cream Dealers	12
Ice Cream Manufacturers	-
Public Houses	13
School Canteens and Kitchens	2
Snack bars/mobile canteens	-
	<hr/>
	91
	<hr/>

The number of visits to food premises was 123

19. ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Cardiganshire County Council administers the sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 dealing with the adulteration of Food.

There were no prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 during the year.

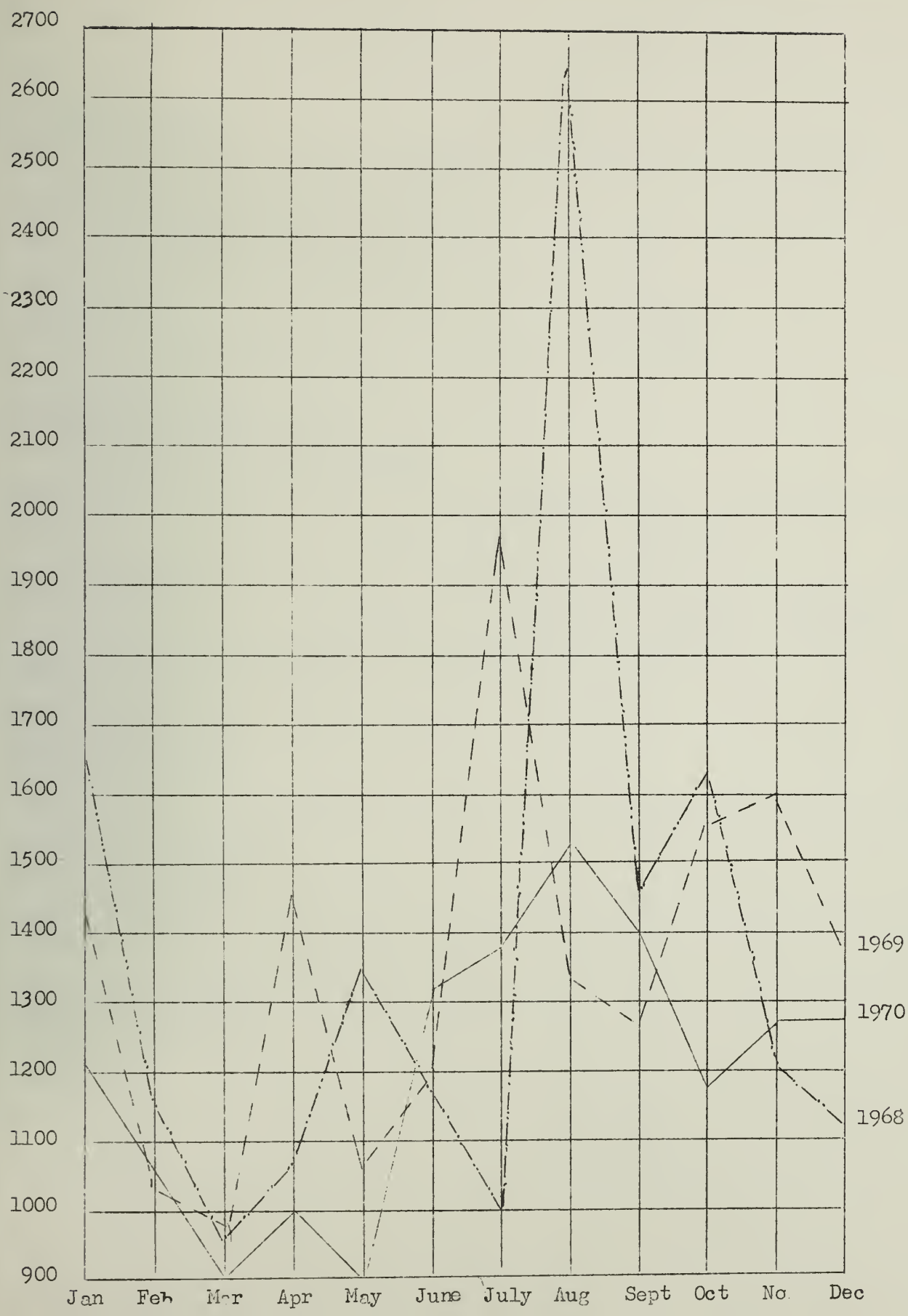
20. MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959

Inspection of dairy premises carried out indicated that contraventions of the above regulations existed. Remedial works were carried out following the service of informal notices. The number of dairies registered in the Borough is three.

Eighteen milk samples were taken during the year which were found to be satisfactory.







22. FOOD INSPECTION

The following quantities and types of foodstuffs were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:-

Canned meats	97
Other canned foods	562
	<hr/>
	659 cans
Other foods	291 lbs.

23. FACTORIES ACTS 1947 TO 1959

1. Inspections during the year

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	2	4	1	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	31	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	7	-	-
TOTAL	35	42	1	-



Defects

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were in- stituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	6	-	-	-

OUTWORK

There is one outworker in the Borough, engaged in making up knitted garments. Conditions at these premises, i.e. persons' residence, were found to be satisfactory.

24. SUMMARY

Inspection and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits on various public health matters during the year 1970 was 1,175. Details are as follows:-

(a) Housing Act 1936

Inspection of dwellings	72
Inspection of overcrowding	3
Inspection of housing applicants	4

(b) Public Health Act 1936

Inspection of dwellings	60
Inspection of movable dwellings	5
Inspection of water supply	6
Inspection of drainage works	139
Inspection of defective cesspools	7
Inspection of ditches and watercourses	6
Visits and enquiries regarding infectious illness	4
Number of rooms disinfected	3
Visits regarding Pests (Flies and Beetles)	14

(c) Food and Drugs Act 1955

Inspection of Bakehouses	16
Inspection of Butchers' Shops	12
Inspection of Cafes and Restaurants	38
Inspection of Dairies and Milkshops	7
Inspection of Fishmongers	2
Inspection of Ice-Cream Dealers	6
Inspection of Licensed Premises	13
Inspection of Other Food Premises	44
Visits to Slaughterhouse	478
Visits to inspect unsound food	80

(d) Factories Act 1937

Inspection of Factories with power	14
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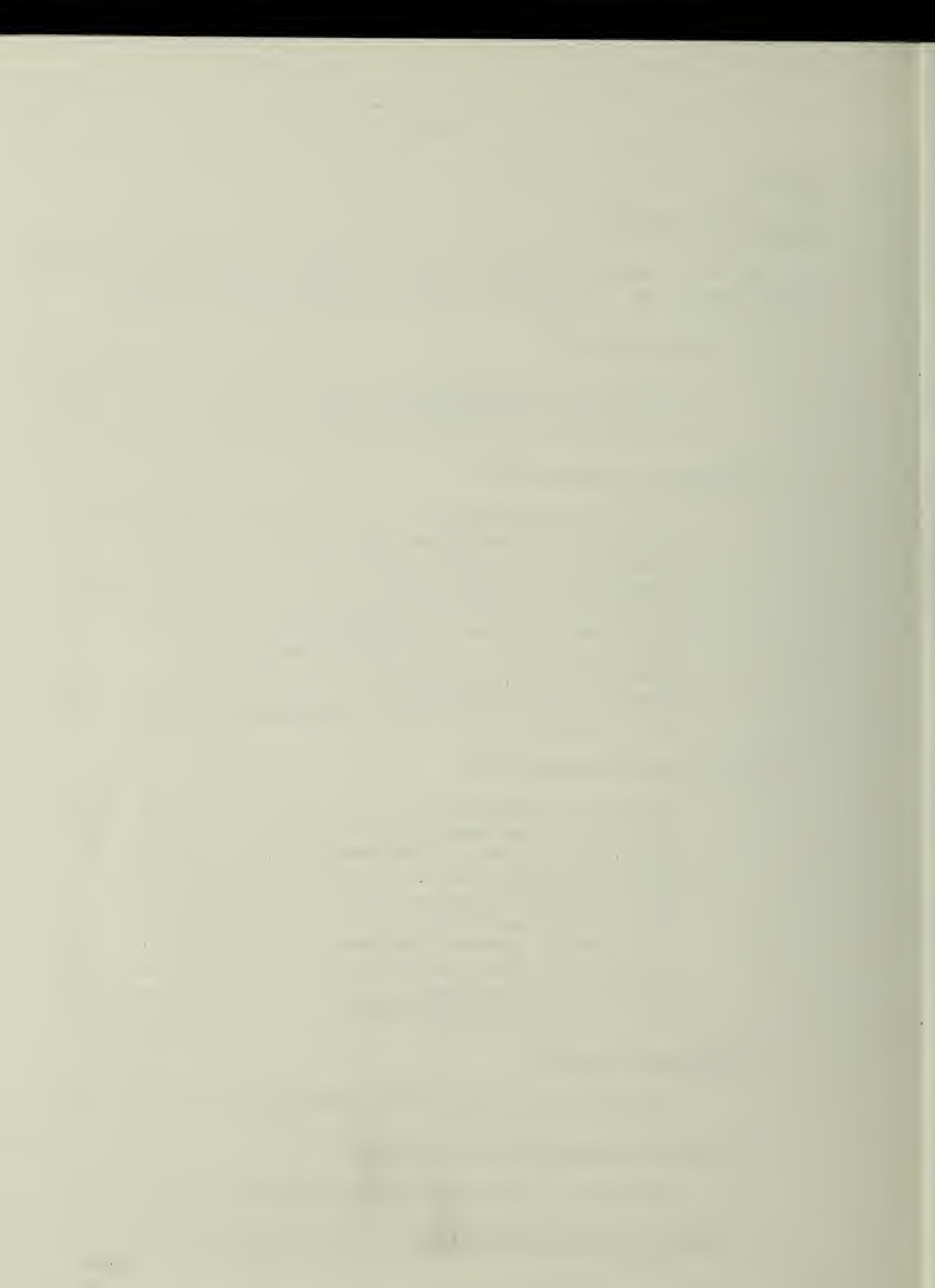
(e) Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928

Inspection of Petroleum Installations	16
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(f) Other visits not classified

126

1,175



Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year

(a) The total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act)	54
(b) The number of inspections made for the purpose	67
(c) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	8

Housing Acts 1925 - 1964

(a) The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	4
(b) The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	27
(c) The number of representations made to the Local Authority with the view to:	
(i) the serving of notices requiring the execution of work	4
(ii) the making of demolition orders	-
(d) The number of notices served requiring the execution of works	27
(e) The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	8
(f) The number of demolition or closing orders made	-
(g) The number of houses demolished	1

MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

(i) Number of samples of raw milk examined	-
(ii) Number of positive samples found	-
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	-

R. D. MORRIS

M.Inst. R.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Morgan Street,
CARDIGAN.



